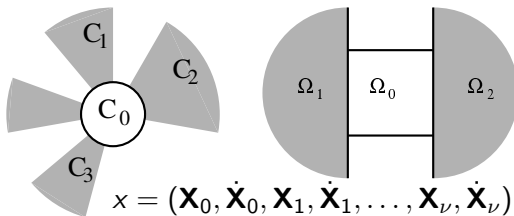


Thermostats equivalence in the thermodynamic limit for particles systems

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Remembering Errico Presutti, GG

Thermostat models (Feynman-Vernon 1963): finite system in contact with infinite. Examples:



Initial state:

$$\mu_0(dx) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C e^{-\sum_{j=0}^{\nu} \beta_j H_j(\mathbf{x}_j, \dot{\mathbf{x}}_j)} \prod_j \frac{d\mathbf{x}_j d\dot{\mathbf{x}}_j}{N_j!}$$

Equations of motion:

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{0i} = -\partial_i U_0(\mathbf{X}_0) - \sum_{j>0} \partial_i U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j) + \partial_i \Psi(\mathbf{X}_j) + \Phi_i(\mathbf{X}_0)$$

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{ji} = -\partial_i U_j(\mathbf{X}_j) - \partial_i U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j) + \partial_i \Psi(\mathbf{X}_j)$$

$$U_j(\mathbf{X}_j) = \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}' \in \mathbf{X}_j} \varphi(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}'), \quad U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j) = \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \Omega_0, \mathbf{q}' \in \Omega_j} \varphi(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}')$$

$$\Psi(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \mathbf{X}} \psi(\mathbf{q}) \quad (\psi(\mathbf{r}) = c \mathbf{r}^{-\alpha} \quad \mathbf{r} = \text{distance}(\partial))$$

Initial state: infinite Gibbs at given density δ_j and temperatures β_j^{-1}

No phase transitions $\Rightarrow$ kinetic-potential energy density, density and many observables are constant with μ_0 probability 1 at time $t = 0$: examples

$$\lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\Lambda \cap \Omega_j|} K_{j,\Lambda}(x) = \frac{d}{2} \beta_j^{-1} \delta_j$$

$$\lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\Lambda \cap \Omega_j|} N_{j,\Lambda}(x) = \delta_j$$

$$\lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\Lambda \cap \Omega_j|} U_{j,\Lambda}(x) = u_j$$

Thermostats should admit evolution: defined by a limit

Regularize in a ball Λ_n (side $2^n r_\varphi$) $\Rightarrow$ Time evolution exists 4
 $x \rightarrow S_t^{(n,0)} x \Rightarrow$

it should be also $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_t^{(n,0)} x = S_t^{(0)} x$??

Temperature, density, energy density should be fixed $\forall t, j > 0$

$$\lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\Lambda \cap \Omega_j|} K_{j,\Lambda}(S_t^{(0)} x) = \frac{d}{2} \beta_j^{-1} \delta_j \equiv \frac{d}{2} k_B T_j \delta_j \quad ??$$

Entropy: thermostats entropy increases by

$$\sigma_0(x) = \sum_{j>0} \frac{Q_j}{k_B T_j(x)}, \quad Q_j \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\dot{\mathbf{x}}_j \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{x}_j} U_{0,j}(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_j))$$

Existence: Theorem by Caglioti, Marchioro, Pulvirenti (2000) [1]

Remarkable conclusion of a series of works by

Lanford (1968) 1 dimension (a.e. for general states) [2].

Sinai (1971) 1 dimension (a.e. for general states, proving cluster dynamics) [3].

Marchioro, Pellegrinotti, Presutti (1974) (a.e. only for Gibbs states arbitrary dim.) [4]

Dobrushin Fritz (1977) (a.e. for dim.=2 general states) [5]

$W(x; \xi, R) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{total energy} + \text{number of particles in ball } \mathcal{B}(\xi, R)$

$$\mathcal{E}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_{\xi} \sup_{R > (\log_+(\frac{\xi}{r_\varphi}))^{1/d}} \frac{W(x; \xi, R)}{R^d}$$

Theorem: $\exists C(\mathcal{E}), c(\mathcal{E})^{-1}, \uparrow \mathcal{E}$, and if $q_i(0) \in \Lambda_k$ ($v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2\varphi(0)}{m}}$)

$$(1) \quad |\dot{q}_i^{(n,0)}(t)| \leq v_1 C(\mathcal{E}) k^{1/2},$$

$$(2) \quad \text{distance}(q_i^{(n,0)}(t), \partial(\cup_j \Omega_j \cap \Lambda_n)) \geq c(\mathcal{E}) k^{-\frac{3}{2\alpha}} r_\varphi$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{N}_i(t, n) \leq C(\mathcal{E}) k^{3/4}$$

$$(4) \quad |x_i^{(n,0)}(t) - x_i^{(0)}(t)| \leq C(\mathcal{E}) r_\varphi e^{-c(\mathcal{E})2^{nd/2}}$$

$\forall n > k$. *The $x^{(0)}(t)$ is unique 0-friction motion with 1,2,3, [1]*

Q1: is the temperature fixed for $t > 0$? are intensive quantities constants of motion?

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Q2: Alternative models (Λ_n -regularized Gaussian thermostats)

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{0i} = -\partial_i U_0(\mathbf{X}_0) - \sum_{j>0} \partial_i U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j) + \partial_i \Psi(\mathbf{X}_j) + \Phi_i(\mathbf{X}_0)$$

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{ji} = -\partial_i U_j(\mathbf{X}_j) - \partial_i U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j) + \partial_i \Psi(\mathbf{X}_j) - \alpha_{j,n} \dot{\mathbf{X}}_{ji}$$

With $\alpha_{j,n}$ so fixed that $U_{j,\Lambda_n} + K_{j,\Lambda_n} = E_{j,\Lambda_n}$ is **exact constant**

$$\alpha_{j,n} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{Q_j}{d N_j k_B T_j(x)}, \quad Q_j \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\dot{\mathbf{X}}_j \cdot \partial_j U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j)$$

with $m\dot{\mathbf{X}}_j^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2K_{j,\Lambda_n}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d N_j k_B T_j(x)$

Equivalence? (in therm. lim. $\Lambda_n \rightarrow \infty$)

Idea: $Q_j \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\dot{\mathbf{X}}_j \cdot \partial_j U_{0,j}(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_j)$ is $O(1)$
(Williams, Searles, Evans 2004) [6]

hence $\alpha_j = \frac{Q_j}{d N_j k_B T_{j,n}(x)} \Rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

But is $T_{j,n}(x) \geq c > 0$??

Theorem (Presutti, G): with μ_0 -probability 1

$$(a) \frac{K_{j,\Lambda_n}(x)}{|\Lambda_n \cap \Omega_j|} \geq \frac{1}{4} d \delta_j k_B T_j \quad (\text{hence } \alpha \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0).$$

$$(b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_t^{(n,1)} x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_t^{(n,0)} x \quad \text{for all } t > 0.$$

$$(c) \frac{d\mu_t(dx)}{dt} = -\sigma(x) \mu_t(dx) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sigma(x) = \sum_{j>0} \frac{Q_j}{k_B T_j(x)} + \beta_0 (\dot{K}_0 + \dot{U}_0 + \dot{\Psi}_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma_0(x) + \dot{F}(x)$$

Entropy production = volume contraction + a time derivative: $\Rightarrow$
(average of σ) $\equiv$ (average of σ_0)

provided $\beta_j(x)$ is a constant of motion as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and
 $\beta_j(S_t x) = \beta_j$

In other words: very generally phase space contraction can be identified with the physically defined entropy production.

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$\Rightarrow$ Infinitely many constants of motion: [7, 8, 9]

Consider the averages of the following global observables:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{N_{j, \Lambda_n}(S_t x)}{|\Lambda_n \cap \Omega_j|}, \frac{U_{j, \Lambda_n}(S_t x)}{|\Lambda_n \cap \Omega_j|}, \frac{K_{j, \Lambda_n}(S_t x)}{|\Lambda_n \cap \Omega_j|} \right)$$

Theorem 1: *The limits exist with μ_0 -probability 1 for all times and are time independent. The limits will be respectively δ_j , u_j and $\frac{d}{2} \delta_j k B T_j$ with μ_0 -prob.= 1.*

More generally if $G_\Lambda(x) = \sum_{X \subset \Lambda, (X, Y) \in x} G(X, Y)$ suppose 10

$H_{0,\Lambda,G}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H_{0,\Lambda}(x) + \varepsilon G_\Lambda(x)$ superstable for $|\varepsilon|$ small

(i.e. exist $a > 0, b \geq 0$ and for all Λ it is, $\forall x = (X, \dot{X})$ with N particles, $X \subset \Lambda$ and $|\varepsilon|$: $H_{0,\Lambda,G}(x) \geq aN^2/|\Lambda| - bN$).

Call G an “allowed observable”.

For such observables define, for $|\varepsilon|$ small, the “pressure”

$P(\varepsilon) = \lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \log \frac{Z_\Lambda(\varepsilon)}{Z_\Lambda(0)}$. Then:

Theorem 2: *Let G be an allowed observable. If $P(\varepsilon)$ is differentiable at $\varepsilon = 0$, then with μ_0 -probability 1 the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of $\frac{1}{|\Lambda_n|} G_{\Lambda_n}(S_{t,x})$ exists μ_0 -a.e. and is t -independent.*

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